

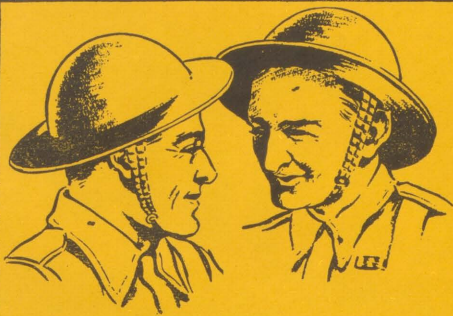
The MACDONALD COLLEGE Journal⁺

Vol. 1 • No. 12

AUGUST 1941



Farm • Home • School



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EDITORIAL COMMENT

Our First Birthday

With this issue the Macdonald College Journal completes the first year of its existence. During the past twelve months, in accordance with our motto, "For Farm, Home and School" we have published a wide variety of stories and articles. We have tried to keep the busy farmer in touch with the latest developments in farm practice and have announced from time to time the plans of the Provincial Government in its campaign of help to the farming business. We have pointed out the benefits of co-operation and given some idea of the extent of this movement both in this province and elsewhere. Our monthly page of household hints and recipes has, we hope, been interesting to the ladies, and for their benefit we have devoted space in each issue to the activities of the Women's Institutes. The School Page is planned to keep before the minds of those of our readers who are interested in the younger generation (and who is not?) the advances that are constantly being made in our educational system. We have been an important medium of publicity for the Adult Education Service which is growing so steadily in this province.

All these departments will be continued during the coming year and we hope to add others. Any suggestions our readers have for improvement, or any ideas for new features, will be welcomed by the editors. And may we remind you that if your subscription expires with this issue it should be renewed without delay if you are to receive your copy regularly? Your renewal may be given to the agent in your district, or sent direct to Macdonald College.

The Board of Management desires to announce that the Macdonald College Journal is the sole property of Macdonald College. Like all similar magazines it depends for support on advertising revenue, but it is published solely in the interests of the rural community, and is subject to no outside influence or control whatever.

The Degree Course in Agriculture

Like other educational institutions, Macdonald College has been profoundly affected by the results of the war. Large numbers of graduates, undergraduates and former students have already enlisted. Others are serving in other capacities connected directly with the war effort. The College is proud of the record they are making.

With the opening of the new term in September, Macdonald will still be carrying on. Many young men below the military age will doubtless join the ranks of the freshman class. We believe that after the war there will continue to be a demand for graduates of our professional courses. While there has been a falling off in the number of positions available in the government service, there has been an increase in others. During the past year we have not been able to find men qualified to fill all the positions offering in certain fields. The College continues to adapt its programme to the needs of the times, and offers sound scientific and technical courses comparable to those available at many of the larger universities, but at a lower cost to the students. Though cost for room and board have risen, bursaries are available for the sons of farmers which equalize this increase.

The necessity for trained men in the modern world is becoming more and more apparent, and by embarking on a college course the properly qualified young man is taking the high road to the opportunities of the future.

Lights On In Quebec

Community Schools Lighting Up Everywhere Tell A New Tale of Community Awakening In The Eastern Townships

by Maurice Hecht

THE LIGHT went off. The room was plunged into pitch darkness. Outside large clouds hid the moon. People could hear the breathing of their fellow creatures. They could even see shapes dimly. Then a low whirr set up, increasing in volume, until, though not loud, it seemed to fill all the room. No words were exchanged. Everybody waited expectantly. The whirr from the other room kept on its steady pace. Then as suddenly as the lights had gone out, the loud opening tone of a symphony filled the room.

"Guess the movies are on in the next room," said a voice above the music.

"Yes," came an apologetic reply. "You see, there isn't enough power in the schoolhouse to run a movie machine and have all the lights on too. So, well, we — we had to turn some lights off."

And the discussion of farm problems went on in the dark.

The time and place? You've guessed it right: last fall at the Community Schools.

"Funny thing," remarked a farmer after the evening was over. "It never struck me until those lights went out and we had to sit in the darkness, it never struck me until then how much light and understanding we get out of these Community Schools."

It was like having your finger on the public pulse to hear that statement. To have all the work attempted by the schools summed up in one sentence. Starting back in 1938 with a school of one hundred people in Sherbrooke, the idea spread so that in the following year there were two schools, in Lennoxville and Ayer's Cliff, with a total attendance of two hundred and thirty. Last year four schools were held. One in each of the Counties of Richmond, Sherbrooke, Stanstead, and Compton. The enrolment amounted to seven hundred and ninety-five.

The schools had caught on in the Eastern Townships. People journeyed miles to attend them. Families would be bundled into cars, neighbours squeezed into the odd places, and the whole lot would take the road to the nearest school. Compton County residents on every Monday night for nine weeks travelled to Bury. On Tuesday Stanstead folk made for Ayer's Cliff. Wednesday, Lennoxville welcomed the people of Sherbrooke County. On Thursdays some two hundred and fifty Richmonders headed their car lights along the highways to Richmond. Like beacon lights flashing, the four schools lighted the country every week. Something was going on.

For this fall seven schools are being planned — and being planned not by some extra-intelligent specialists, but democratically and correctly by the people of the Eastern Townships themselves. The seven schools are in Ayer's Cliff, Stanstead, Bury, Sawyerville, Lennoxville, Asbestos, and Richmond. Committees are hard at work in each place planning the best possible schools in their districts.

The nine weeks are being divided in the following way: the first, middle, and last are to be large county gatherings with special speakers and special features. These are to be run by the Rural Adult Education Service of Lennoxville. The six meetings in the local schools are to be run by the local Community School committees. There will be group singing, folk-dancing, movies, and exhibits as well as study periods these six weeks.

The prospects for the coming fall point to the best season of schools ever. Turn to the Designs For Learning page and read about the dates and times for the schools in the various districts. Read the list of courses to be given.

And, oh yes, one other thing: be sure to register early.

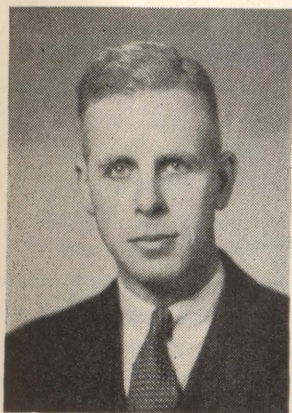


Community Schools attract people from near and far



Intermission period at one of the schools

Prof. Crampton Heads New Graduate Department



Beginning this fall, post-graduate study in human nutrition will be available at the College in a new department of the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research which has been set up headed by Dr. E. W. Crampton. With him will be associated Miss M. McCready, Prof. W. A. Maw and Dr. D. L. Thompson, Professor of Biochemistry, at McGill.

Heads new department For the past ten years graduate work in animal nutrition has been given at Macdonald, and has been taken by graduates in agriculture. However, there has been of late an insistent demand by graduates in Household Science for advanced training in nutrition, and war conditions have greatly intensified this demand. The new department is the result.

The fundamental training required for research in human and animal nutrition is the same, and the same biological and chemical facilities can be used for research in human nutrition as are already available here. However, the special kitchens and practice dining rooms operated by the School of Household Science provide exceptional and somewhat unique laboratory facilities for the study of human diets. The present work in animal nutrition will continue; in addition opportunity will be offered for research in cookery, training in dietary surveys and studies of food technology. The small animal laboratory and the experimental kitchens and dining rooms will make possible a wide range of projects.

The course leads to the degree of Master of Science and students should be able to complete the work, including a thesis, in either one or two years, depending largely on previous training and to some extent on the nature of the research project undertaken.

The curriculum consists of:

- A. Experimental Technique; designs of experiments and interpretation of data.
- B. Poultry Nutrition.
- C. Dietetics.
- D. Metabolism.
- E. Recent Advances in Biochemistry.

Students in Agriculture will take A and D; poultry specialists will add B. Household Science students will take A, C, and D.

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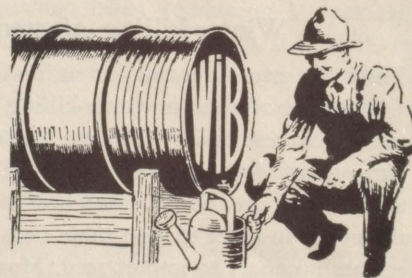
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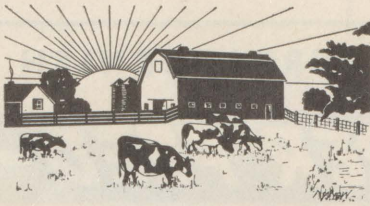
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AGRICULTURE

Articles on problems of the farm

Red Clover for Seed

by J. N. Bird

IN ALL Canada, about 3 million pounds of clover seed are produced each year, but only about 300,000 pounds are produced in this province. This is a long way from our yearly requirements in Quebec which are estimated at about 2 million pounds.

Why do we produce so little clover seed in Quebec? Is the price less than the cost of production? Is the crop needed more urgently for hay or pasture, or are there production difficulties which discourage seed growing in this province?

Both the production and value of red clover seed vary greatly from year to year. During the last fifteen years the red clover seed crop in Quebec has varied from a low production of 50,000 pounds in the poor years of 1932 and 1937, to the high production of 800,000 pounds in 1931. Retail prices have ranged from as low as 17 cents per pound in 1933 and 1939 to as high as 38 cents in 1927 and 1928.

Winter-killing of stands

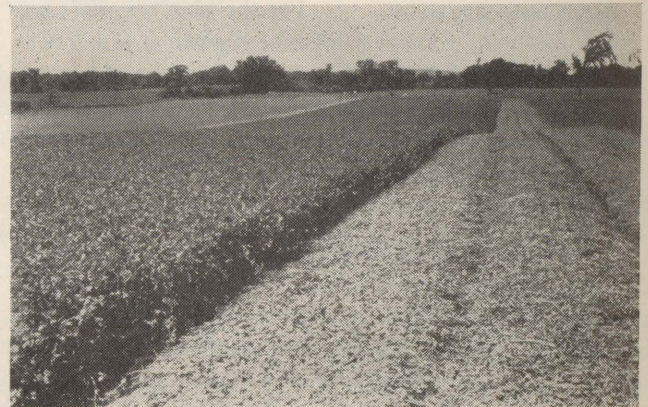
There are several reasons for such wide variations. The most important of these is winter-killing of stands. After a winter which results in wholesale destruction of stands, the amount of seed produced is much lower while the demand for the seed is increased because of extra seeding requirements. In order to meet these extra seeding demands, it becomes necessary to import seed. Most of this imported seed produces crops less able to withstand severe winters than home-grown seed.

Winter conditions which are not severe enough to cause complete destruction of stands may so thin them out that they are made useless for seed production. This is on account of weed problems which develop where the clover is thin. Stands which may yield fair crops of hay at first cutting may not be worth leaving for seed production.

The most effective way of preventing serious winter-killing of red clover is to use hardier strains. While it is true that home-grown seed is definitely hardier than that which can be brought in from outside sources, wider use of two new improved strains of red clover, Dollard and Ottawa, which are still hardier than ordinary home-grown strains, would greatly reduce losses from winter-killing of red clover in eastern Canada.

Aim to get vigorous stands

Vigorous stands must be obtained if the crop is to come through winter in the best condition and check the growth of weeds which usually volunteer in thin stands. Land that is well supplied with humus through frequent



A good stand of Dollard red clover at the Provincial Seed farm at time of first cutting in early June.

applications of manure, or by other means, helps to provide the necessary moisture that give the young seedlings a good start. Liberal applications of fertilizers containing phosphorus and potash may also be needed on poorer soils. Furthermore, a little extra care in seed bed preparation may be an additional help, and if the nurse crop of grain can be so managed as to avoid lodging and perhaps smothering out the young clover, so much the better.

Make the first cutting early

Those who have had experience with seed production of red clover know the need for making the first (hay) cutting as early as possible in order to obtain the best set of seed and to allow harvesting to be finished before the weather becomes unfavourable for the drying of seed in late fall. Experiments on seed setting in progress at Macdonald College show that seed sets most freely during the latter part of July and early August. This is explained by the presence of large numbers of bumble-bees which pollinate the red clover over this period. In order to have the seed crop in bloom over this favourable period it is necessary that the first (hay) cutting be made in the early part of June — not later than the middle of the month.

Avoid use of weedy fields

On account of the difficulty and expense of removing many of the smaller kinds of weed seeds from red clover, it is best to select only reasonably clean fields, or parts of fields, which have thick vigorous stands for seed production. The removal of the first crop as hay hinders quite a number of these weeds from becoming a source of trouble in the seed crop, but there are others such as ragweed, fox-tail, catchfly, and buckhorn, which can be a real nuisance. If they are only sparingly present they may be pulled or, if in small patches, these may be mown before harvest. A few hours spent in pulling out scattered weeds or mowing small patches may enable the seed grower to reduce much of the labour and expense in cleaning the seed and may render it possible to grade it up to the No. 1 standard of purity.

Reduce seed losses in harvesting

When most of the heads have taken on a dark brown colour and the seed crop is ready to cut, great care is needed to avoid loss of seed through heads breaking off during harvesting operations. We should aim to have the crop mown when it is damp and tough and to move the cut swathe out of the way of the trampling of the horses on the next round. This may be done with a rake or by a windrowing attachment on the mower or by forking the cut material out of a pan dragged behind the cutter bar. Care is also necessary to avoid loss of seed if the partially dried crop must be turned in order to dry out again after a shower of rain.

SLICED HAY — AIR COOLED

Because of the increasing importance of power machinery on the farm and the importance of our hay crop, we bring to the attention of our readers the summary of an article written by Everett Sandahl which appeared in the Iowa Agriculturist.

Under normal conditions in Quebec, hay curing is difficult and time consuming. Seldom is the whole hay crop properly cured and stored and not only is this true, but much of the feeding value is lost in handling and loading in the field as well as by the tugging and pulling in the mow. A new pick up baler producing a new ready-sliced bale is the latest development in meeting this situation.

This new machine builds a new bale, which when the ties are cut, falls apart like a deck of cards. This in itself is a big help since it saves tearing apart the tightly folded hay and the leaves, which are normally stripped off, are left intact. It makes possible also the production of air conditioned hay, which consists of mowing at the right stage, windrowing at the right time, and baling from the windrow at the right time. This even curing and precise timing of operations give hay an entirely new quality and uniformity — leafy, highly coloured, fragrant and palatable, with a high vitamin content and soft quality.

Sliced baling of hay in the windrow is done with an entirely new high speed pick-up baler. The hay is whisked to the baler by a cross-conveyor, while a large revolving drum feeds the material into the baling chamber. As the plunger moves forward on the compression stroke the knife on the plunger neatly cuts off the charge. While this charge is being compressed a new charge is accumulating.

Instead of the stems being placed vertically in the bale with their ends within the bale and sealed from evaporating

moisture, the stems are placed crosswise in the bale and cut off with their ends exposed at the side of the bale so that moisture can pass out. Curing air also travels along the stems to the outside of the bale.

Hay may be safely compressed into the new type bale in which the hay continues to cure, much sooner than it can be safely packed into the conventional, unventilated, folded, tangled mass of the ordinary bale. It has been shown that alfalfa will keep when baled containing 30 per cent of moisture if stored on edge in an open shed with spaces between the bales. The most ideal time to start the baler, however, is at a moisture content slightly below that at which hay is normally put into the mow. Hay baled at this stage and so stored on edge will keep without question and retain its colour throughout the bale.

Only three people are required to handle the baler, — a man and a boy can handle the ties and transfer the dividers while someone drives the tractor. The men on the baler can remain seated in their places as the baler travels through the field for there are no blocks to handle.

The baling capacity is controlled by the working speed of the two operators. The machine itself is easily capable of turning out three bales per minute. Normal operations, however, produce 2 to 2½ bales, 14 x 18 inches in size and weighing 60 to 75 pounds each.

This new sliced hay baler not only promises something entirely new and eminently satisfactory in hay harvesting equipment, but two seasons of extensive testing and use in all sections of the United States have proved the practicability of this baler on average to small farms with decidedly lower labour and fuel costs. There are also important savings in storage costs because baled hay requires only about one-fifth the space necessary for loose hay.

ALIGNMENT OF PLOW BEAMS

by W. Kalbfleisch

Last fall I visited a farm where the farmer had decided to discard an old tractor-plow because it would not turn a good second furrow. We took a look at the plow to try to locate the trouble.

The plow turned a good front furrow but the second furrow did not stay up in place. The wall of the second furrow was poorly cut and soil was clinging to the second moldboard.

Checking Plow Bottom Alignment

With a ruler we checked the distance from the beams of the plow to the point of the shares and found that instead of these being equal, as they should have been, the rear plow was half an inch lower than the front point. Next we checked the cross distances from plow point to plow point and from moldboard to moldboard and found that the share point of the rear bottom, instead of running straight ahead, was going an inch and a quarter to the right hand side. It was obvious that the rear bottom had at some time caught on a stone and that the beam was bent.

Correcting Beam Alignment

When a plow bottom is running slightly to the left or the right, its direction can be corrected by loosening the bolts connecting the plow bottom to the beam, and placing alongside the bolts a wedge or shim to line up the bottom. Although this did not entirely correct the trouble, the plow worked quite satisfactorily with this adjustment.

Straightening Plow Beams

Plow beams that are badly bent must be removed from the plow for straightening. Since this is not easy to do, it is advisable to have your local implement dealer ship the beam to the factory where equipment is available for the job. Some companies guarantee the beam and if a beam gets bent they will straighten it free of charge.

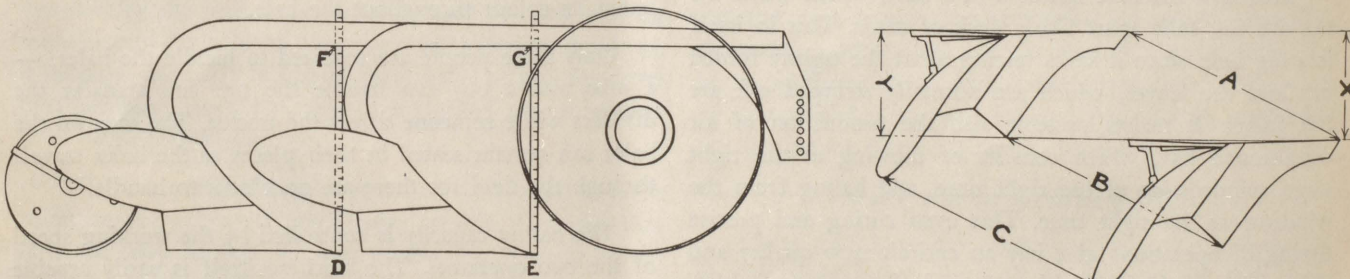
When a beam hook is bent to the left or right so that the bottoms do not run in line, it can be straightened by placing it on blocks about one foot and a half high in the basement of a building. Posts can be wedged between the floor joists of the building and the beam to hold it down while a jack is used to take the warp out of the end of the beam hook.

When the hook of a beam is opened out so the bottom points down, the main section of the beam can be laid along the concrete wall of the basement and posts used to hold it down while a heavy jack is used to close the hook by pushing from the opposite concrete wall.

Preventing Bent Beams

All tractor wheel plows are equipped with a spring safety release hitch. This releases when the plow hits a stone and it can be adjusted to release easily. Unfortunately, some release hitches do not uncouple properly when the parts become worn, in which case it is very wise to replace the worn parts of the release hitch before the plow is badly damaged.

CHECKING ALIGNMENT OF PLOW BOTTOMS

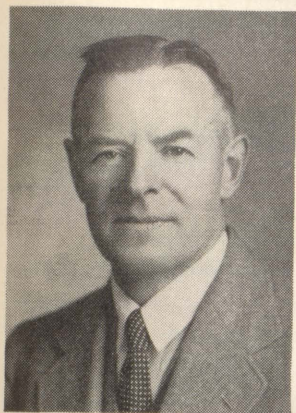


Distances A, B, and C must be equal; X and Y must also be equal, as are DF and EG in the side view

"Agriculture is in the front line in this war." While this statement was made by Hon. R. S. Hudson, Minister of Agriculture in Great Britain, speaking in Hereford recently, it could well have been made in Canada for it applies equally well in this Dominion. Our farmers fully realize that Britain looks to them as the chief outside source of supplies on the food front. And the people of Britain will not look in vain because our farmers have made and are making a magnificent contribution to the war effort.

The injection of hormones has, in experiments, resulted in an almost instant flow of milk to the fullest capacity. While much too expensive a procedure for the dairyman, scientists are interested in determining whether injections actually can increase milk-production and are conducting tests along this line.

NEW C.F.A. SECRETARY



Mr. Walter E. Haskins, prominent British Columbia farm leader, was appointed Secretary-Treasurer of the national executive held in Winnipeg June 7th. A National office for the C.F.A. will be opened at Ottawa immediately and Mr. Haskins will be installed there as a full-time officer for the farmers of Canada.

Mr. Haskins, who is known throughout the Dominion as a specialist on producer marketing, was born on a farm in Elgin, Albert county, New Brunswick. In 1906 he came to Western Canada and studied law in Sir Charles Tupper's law office in Vancouver, and practised law for about 12 years, but never lost touch with the farm. In 1920 he bought a fruit ranch in Penticton, B.C. which he has operated personally since 1922. He has been active in the producers' co-operative movement in British Columbia for many years and has been Chairman of the B.C. Fruit Board since 1934. For many years he has stressed the necessity of a national organization of farmers and is given credit for his substantial share in the organization of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture in 1935.

Born in the Maritimes, and living in British Columbia since 1906, Mr. Haskins has a wide acquaintance with Canadian farmers from coast to coast.

Mr. Haskins succeeds Mr. George G. Coote of Nanton, Alberta. Mr. Coote, who is a member of the Alberta Wheat Pool Board and a Director of the Bank of Canada, found it impossible to give his full time to the position and resigned at the annual meeting in Toronto last January, but agreed to act until his successor was appointed. He has been appointed Honorary Secretary.

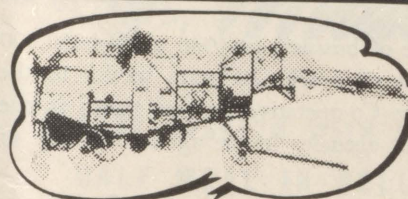
FARMERS ARE MOBILIZED

Canadian agriculture has thrown its complete plant, its full resources, all its equipment and all its man-power into mankind's titanic struggle against international gangsterism and totalitarian despotism. Despite the handicap of wartime costs, our farmers are producing to capacity at very low prices. Agriculture has not been assured, nor has it received cost of production plus a profit. However, because of democracy's crisis farm people will continue to produce and give. Their loyalty is unquestioned. It is of the highest order because it is loyalty without profitable returns.

Canadian farmers promise unreservedly "we will do our utmost"; but they add this plea — "give us fair returns which will make it possible for us to expand and engage farm labor and we will most certainly help to finish the job." — H. H. Hannam, President, Canadian Federation of Agriculture

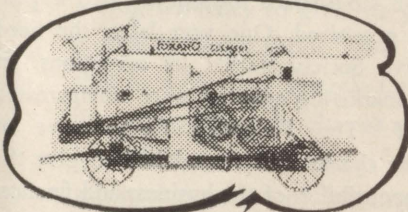
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The **FORANO-CLEMENT THRESHER** is a new-type machine, recently patented and invented by a man of widespread experience in grain threshing, who devised an entirely novel arrangement. If you are not familiar with this Thresher, you would do well to enquire about it.



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CO-OPERATION AND MARKETING

A page of interest to members of farmers' co-operatives

Quebec's Co-operative Federee

by H. C. Bois

WITH a volume of business in 1940 of \$14,050,000 and a record of nearly 20 years service to the farmers of Quebec the Co-operative Federee stands as one of the most important agencies in the agricultural life of Canada.

The first co-operative society organized in Quebec was founded in 1903 at Adamsville. In 1910 the Cheese Makers Co-operative Society of Quebec, later known as the Central Co-operative Society of Quebec Farmers, was launched. In 1913, the "Comptoir Co-operatif de Montreal", a purchasing agency, was organized. One year later, the Seed Producers Co-operative Society started its operations. In 1922 these three big marketing agencies were amalgamated under the name of "The Federated Co-operative of Quebec". In 1929 the charter was remodelled to give the entire control and responsibility of the business and finances to its board of directors.

Organization:

As it is organized to-day, the Quebec Federated Co-operative accepts as members, only co-operative societies, with at least \$50.00 share capital paid up and 25 members, each of which subscribe for shares, and are under contract to market at least one commodity through the local unit. No individuals can purchase or hold voting shares in the Federated Co-operative. The organization is now completely controlled by the delegates from the local societies which alone are allowed to purchase and hold common stock in the Federated Co-operative. These rulings have been in force for the past eleven years.

The board of directors — consisting of 18 members — is elected at the annual meeting. Fifteen of these are farmers, and according to the law, must be officers of an affiliated local unit. The three others are designated by the U.C.C. and the general meeting of the Federated Co-operative elects them, in accordance with an agreement made in 1937 to exchange three directors between these two organizations.

The Federated Co-operative now owns the Canadian Livestock Co-operative operating on the Montreal livestock exchange in competition with the packers.

The Dominion Elevator, Limited is another organization operated by the Federated Co-operative in order to take full advantage of grain prices through warehouse and elevator facilities.

Besides these, the Federated Co-operative operates 14 branches: 3 located in Montreal, 2 in Quebec City, and one in each of the following localities: Princeville, Lennoxville,

Henryville, Waterloo, Rimouski, Levis, Ste. Rosalie, Amos and LaSarre.

These branches have been organized with the purpose of attaining the volume of sales that is necessary for economical purchasing of farm supplies. Nearly one half of the business is done with non-members to enlarge the volume of sales.

Commissions and Dividends

With the exception of livestock sales, on which the commission to be charged is established by the Federal government, and of butter and cheese sales on which there is no fixed commission, the selling charges or commissions are: 5% for the local units affiliated to the Federated Co-operative, 8% for the individual farmers or for co-operatives and syndicates which are not affiliated.

At the end of each year, the patronage dividends are paid to the affiliated societies and are offered to any unaffiliated bodies which would like to apply this rebate to reduce the necessary affiliation charges. Last year rebates to over 200 societies totalled \$48,000.

These patronage dividends represent about 3% of the total sales, and have more than doubled in the last four years, the 1937 figure being \$23,000. The surplus account at the end of 1940 stood at \$395,622.

Achievements

Substantial benefits to Quebec farmers have resulted from this co-operative enterprise. Collective marketing has helped to hold up prices of farm produce to a more reasonable figure.

Seed production has, with the co-operation of Provincial Government seed specialists, been organized in the last ten years, so that at present 19 centers throughout the province produce and market an average of 450,000 lbs. of timothy, 250,000 lbs. of clover, 90,000 bu. of oats, 15,000 bushels of barley and smaller quantities of buckwheat and lentil seed.

The Federated Co-operative was the first to use the open formula feed, the introduction of which has brought the feed dealers to prepare better feeds and to sell them at a lower price. For example over a period of years the price of calfmeal has been reduced from \$5.00 to \$2.80 per bag. By obtaining oyster shell in boat-load lots the cost has been brought down from \$30. to \$11.50 per ton. About \$4.00 a ton is saved on soybean meal, and the imports from Britain have risen in 7 years from 42 to 5000 tons of this valuable source of vegetable protein.

The Royal Commission on Price Spreads established the fact that chemical fertilizers were selling in Quebec at a

AUGUST 1941

lower price than in Ontario, because of the activity of the Federated Co-operative. The fertilizer manufacturers, of course, have had to meet the co-operative prices in doing business with the farmers of this province.

The same story could be told about spray materials and binder twine.

MARKET COMMENTS

The month of July 1941 recorded many important changes in markets for farm products. Hog prices were again advanced, the price of butter continued up and the prices of some mill feeds were regulated.

Some of these changes were due to the dry weather which in some important dairy sections dried up pastures and made hay and most other crops light. A reduction of \$3.00 per ton in bran, shorts and middlings was recently announced, together with restriction on exportation of these feeds.

The advance in the price of butter has brought the present price to 60 per cent above the price prevailing in July 1940. The price of milk used for manufacturing purposes is based on the price of butter fat. For this reason the price of butter has a very direct bearing on the price of milk used for other purposes.

The price of hogs was again advanced and is now \$19.60 per cwt. of bacon as compared with \$16.10, the original contract price. The run of hogs for the week ending July 17, 1941 was 83,705 compared with 73,266 for the same week of the previous year. But 3,542 of this number was shipped alive to the United States. Regulations recently announced raised the price, prohibited export to any but British countries, and appealed to Canadians to eat less pork. Fear of burdensome surpluses of farm products is fading.

Trend of Prices

	July 1940	June 1941	July 1941
	\$	\$	\$
LIVE STOCK:			
Steers, good, per cwt.....	8.52	8.97	8.83
Cows, good, per cwt.....	5.66	7.10	6.60
Cows, common, per cwt.....	4.19	5.45	4.90
Canners and Cutters, per cwt....	3.28	4.25	3.98
Veal, good and choice, per cwt.	8.41	10.25	10.05
Veal, common, per cwt.....	6.54	8.04	7.30
Lambs, good, per cwt.....	10.91	12.70	12.33
Lambs, common, per cwt.....	8.83	10.56	10.33
Bacon hogs, dressed, B.1, per cwt.	11.50	13.90	15.00
ANIMAL PRODUCTS			
Butter, per lb.....	0.22	0.32	0.35
Cheese, per lb.....	0.14	0.18	0.18
Eggs, Grade A, large, per dozen	0.24	0.26	0.35
Chickens, live, 5 lb. plus per lb.	0.17	0.20½	0.21
Chickens, dressed, milk fed, A per lb.....	0.26	0.30½	0.33
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES			
Apples, yellow transparent, No. 1 per bushel.....	2.60-2.90	—	1.75-1.85
Potatoes No. 1, Quebec per 75 lb. bag.....	0.90-1.10	0.75-0.80	1.10-1.25 (new)
FEED			
Bran, per ton.....	24.00	25.65	25.25
Oil meal, per ton.....	33% 28.00	39% 36.00	39% 39.00



"MY CALVES
TOOK TO
SOLIDS
NATURALLY"

Miracle Bill

GETS RESULTS WITH "MIRACLE" CALF MEAL IN PELLET FORM

"This month I want to tell you about my results with Ogilvie Miracle Calf Meal in the pellet form. These pellets have a strong tendency to give the young animal a taste for solid foods. Now I have found that by following Miracle Calf Meal with the pellets, the calf takes to solids naturally and as a result, doesn't experience the weakening period of weaning. Then, too, Miracle Calf Meal in pellet form helps to continue the fast growth that was started by the meal. All these things have combined to give my calves more resistance to disease, and faster and better growth. As a result my seven month old calves look like yearlings. Many of my neighbours have started using Miracle Calf Meal after seeing the way my calves have grown."

"MIRACLE"



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Write for the most up to
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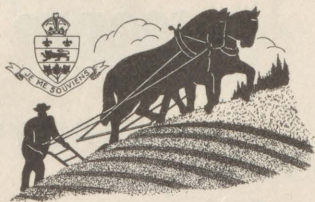
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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec
Department of Agriculture*

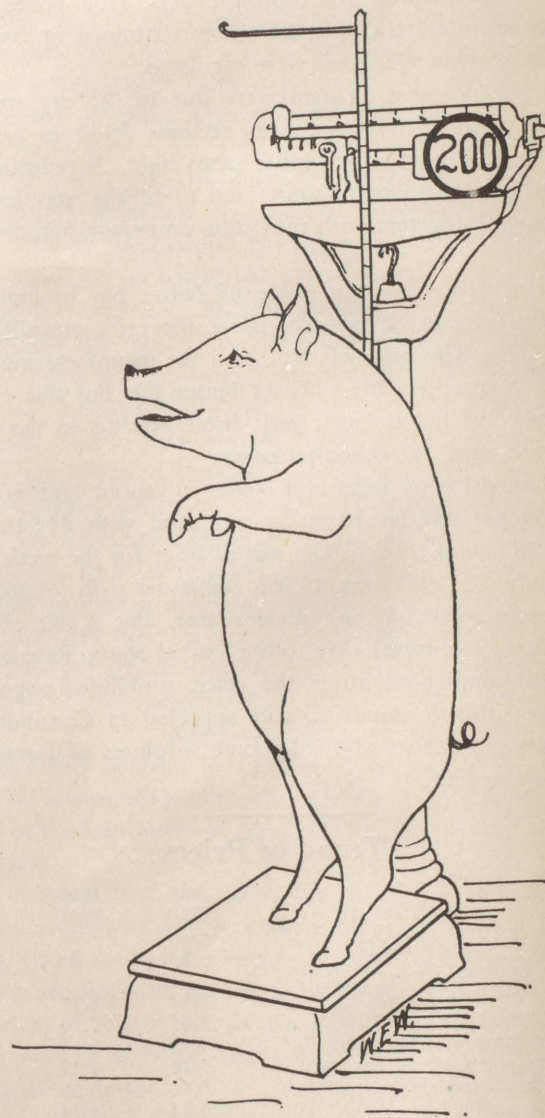
PIGS FOR BRITAIN

Mr. Godbout, our energetic Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture, held a press conference the other day at which he gave some of his usual sound advice to Quebec farmers. But before repeating some of his remarks, let us take a brief look at the position of hog raisers in the light of recent developments.

It will be remembered that hog producers have had, ever since the start of the war, some sharp criticisms to make on the actions of the Bacon Board and its price fixing policies. It is hardly necessary to repeat observations which have appeared in various agricultural publications from time to time on this subject. Suffice it to say that market developments were not such as to give much encouragement to hog raisers to enlarge their businesses, particularly in view of prices charged for necessary feed supplies. Nevertheless, hog raisers, knowing it to be a part of their war effort, even at the cost of considerable sacrifice kept their piggeries in good shape even though they could not tell what lay ahead. Farmers have good memories, and they remember that frequently, during the past two years, the revenue from the piggery was not all that they might have expected it to be. Under the circumstances, a certain loss of enthusiasm is not surprising.

But conditions have changed during the last few weeks. The hog market has firmed since the first of May. England is apparently able to take all our hog production, and even more. In fact, the Bacon Board has appealed to Canadians to eat less pork and to use instead other types of meat, and vegetables, so that there will be assured supplies to fill our contract with Britain. We were supposed to send 425 million pounds of pork overseas by the end of October; now Britain wants this amount by the end of September. Next year we will be called on to supply, not 425 million but 600 million pounds to the Old Country. This is a large increase over the 1941 shipments and shows how important the hog raising industry is becoming. Pork is the most profitable of all farm products at the present time.

In November 1939, the first contract with Great Britain called for \$18.01 for Grade A Wiltshires at seaboard. In November 1940 the price was lowered to \$15.82. On May 1, 1941 the price was boosted to \$16.81. Great Britain paid the difference. One month later the price was raised to \$17.85; on June 24 it went to \$18.60, and the last increase, announced on July 23, brings the price to \$19.60.



In the light of the above facts, the words of the Prime Minister are particularly timely. He placed particular emphasis on the tendency (of which we have already written in these pages) on the part of hog raisers to ship pigs to market before they reached the ideal weight of 200 pounds. "In view of the present exceptionally favourable market conditions," said Mr. Godbout, "and the present cost of feed compared with last winter, farmers who are on their toes will be careful not to burden the market with hogs which are poorly finished and which weigh less than

200 pounds live weight. Bacon type hogs, 200 pounds live weight, bring premium prices. Light weight animals (150 pounds and less) are cut from \$1.50 to \$2.00 according to type.

"Why should producers continue to take these avoidable losses? They can be avoided by getting their animals from 150 pounds up to 200 pounds before shipping them. Even though four pounds of meal must be fed to put on one pound of flesh, it pays to do so. Taking \$1.70 as the price per 100 pounds for supplementary feed, and basing the calculation on a quotation of \$10.25 for good quality animals, the extra 50 pounds on each Grade A carcass will bring in more than twice the cost of the extra feed. This is worth having.

"The farmer has made many sacrifices since the start of the war in order to keep his plant in food working order; he should lose no opportunity to take advantage of conditions which will enable him to show a profit. He will see that what he has to sell is of the type the market wants. And in the case of hog raisers, they should see that their operations are planned so that only acceptable types are raised, that the animals are well finished and are sent to market at 200 pounds live weight. The British market wants a lot of hogs — will probably take all we can produce — but only quality carcasses will be acceptable."

QUEBEC AYRSHIRES IN R.O.P.

The Secretary, Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association reports that during the month of July he received the reports of 190 cows and heifers which have qualified in the R.O.P. — 76 in the 365 day division and 114 in the Honour Roll or 305 day division.

Sixty-six of the 76 records in the 365 day division were made on two milkings-a-day. The local leaders in the various classes of this division are as follows:—

Mature class — Brookview Beauty 2nd, owner, J. J. Joubert, St. Vincent de Paul, Que., 18,537 lbs. milk, 767 lbs. fat, ave. test, 4.14% fat. Brookview Beauty 2nd is a Silver Seal certificate holder with 93,227 lbs. milk, 3,893 lbs. fat, ave. test, 4.17% of 6 lactations or 2,070 milking days.

Four year old class — Star Meda Top, owner, J. Ulric Raynault, Vacluse, Que. 13,723 lbs. milk, 538 lbs. fat.

Three year old class — Ascott Laura's Promise, owner, William Clark Estate, Shawbridge, Que., 14,628 lbs. milk, 576 lbs. fat; Springlea June, owner, C. J. Miller, Lachute, Que., 11,497 lbs. milk, 507 lbs. fat, ave. test, 4.41% fat, Burnside Estalla, owner, J. Earle Ness, Howick, Que., 11,165 lbs. milk, 469 lbs. fat, ave. test, 4.20% fat.

Two year old class — Star Meda Top 2eme, owner J. Ulric Raynault, Vacluse, Que., 10,010 lbs. milk, 403 lbs. fat. ave. test, 4.03% fat.

In the Honour Roll or 305 day division 104 of the 114 records were made on two-milkings-a-day. The following gives the Quebec leaders in each class:

Four year old class — Primrose Star Chevette 4eme, 11,864 lbs. milk, 466 lbs. fat; Star d'Isabelle, 10,626 lbs. milk, 430 lbs. fat, ave. test, 4.05% fat. Both these cows are owned by J. Ulric Raynault, Vacluse, Que.

Three year old class — Lizette Top King, owner, J. Ulric Raynault, Vacluse, Que., 11,722 lbs. milk, 467 lbs. fat; River Edge Sylvia, Frank Manson, Como, Que., 10,477 lbs. milk, 405 lbs. fat.

Two year old class — Mionette du Molin 2eme, owners, Isidore Gauthier & Fils, Riviere du Moulin, Que., 8,894 lbs. milk, 376 lbs. fat, ave. test, 4.23% fat; Bellino, owner, F. Xavier Rivest, L'Assomption, Que., 8,266 lbs. milk, 376 lbs. fat, ave. test, 4.55% fat.

APPLE PROSPECTS FOR 1941

Crop estimates indicate that the total production of apples in Canada in 1941 will be about the same as in 1940, says a report of the Quebec Pomological Society. The Quebec crop of early apples is estimated at 240,000 bushels, a considerable increase over the 1940 crop of 150,000 bushels. The fall crop, however, is expected to be only about half of last year's, 440,245 bushels in 1941 as compared with 880,980 bushels in 1940. This drop is due in large measure to the hot dry weather. Severe hail storms in the Sherrington-Hemmingford and the Frelighsburg districts have considerably reduced the crop in these areas. Production of Fameuse will be only 10 to 15 percent of last year's.

Farmers Can Now Get Special Hog Scales

Unless farmers have a handy means of checking the weight of their hogs, it is not always easy to know whether the hogs are within the 200 to 210 pounds recommended. To meet this difficulty, a set of scales has been developed and is now being distributed to farmers at cost by the Production Service, Dominion Department of Agriculture.

The scale is a modified steelyard and can be set up anywhere where there is a strong overhead support and at least seven feet of clearance. A lifting device for swinging hog and crate clear of the floor is part of the outfit. Plans for making the crate are also provided. The scale has a weighing capacity of 250 lbs.

For full information, write to J. P. Fleury, 105 McGill St., Montreal, P.Q.

HELP BRITAIN BY EATING 50 PER
CENT LESS FRESH PORK, BACON
AND HAM

WILLIAM J. RODGER—MASTER FARMER

The district around Lachute and St. Andrews, in the county of Argenteuil, has long been known as one of the outstanding dairy farming sections of this province. There are in this area many successful farmers who, for many years, have been shipping milk to the city of Montreal, and who, as a side line, have been very successful cattle breeders. However, among the large number of farmers who are a credit to their community and the dairy industry, there are perhaps not many who can equal the record of one who is announcing his retirement from active participation in the business of farming; he is William J. Rodger whose farm is located on the highway from Lachute to St. Andrews.

Among the accomplishments which make us feel that Mr. Rodger's record is outstanding are the following facts: He has just completed forty five years of active service as a dairy farmer; from the very beginning of his long farming experience he has been a pure-bred cattle man — Ayrshires being the breed; the milk production records of his herd have been very high for many years, and he has a keen appreciation of the factors that control the profits of dairy farming. Besides being a good cattle man he is also an outstanding master in crop production, a trait not always present among men who, due to intense concentration on the absorbing task of cattle breeding, have not managed to concentrate equally well on crop production. Mr. Rodger is, therefore, an all-round good farmer, which, by the way, is the kind of farmer it takes to do what he has done in the Agricultural Merit Competitions in which he has been a keen competitor for about 25 years. The fact that he has not landed the gold medal in these competitions is due, we believe, to Mr. Rodger's continual concentration on high production in his business rather than on the extreme "dress-up" condition that a successful farm must possess to score the winning margin in this rigorous contest. There are many things in his business in which Mr. Rodger is truly a gold medallist, and he realizes that the benefits from participation in the Agriculture Merit competition result from the extra efforts necessary to bring the farm into the high state of condition for the judges rather than from the possession of the medal.

A Fine Farm Family

Not the least of Mr. Rodger's accomplishments is the fact that he has raised a family of four daughters and two sons, all of whom are making good in their chosen life work. Three of the daughters are graduates of the School for Teachers of Macdonald College; Stanley, the older son, is farming on his own on an adjoining farm while William is going to take over the home farm. While Mr. Rodger feels that, during his long experience as a farmer, fortune has been good to him, it is not easy for him to become accustomed to the loss of his life partner, Mrs. Rodger, who died in 1937.

In the Rodger house we have a commodious and comfortable farm home. The farm buildings were wired for electric current some ten years ago, a fact which has done much to increase the comforts of the home and to lighten the daily chores that can never be entirely eliminated from a dairy farm. It is obvious to any observer that this farmer has long been very much awake to the value of labour saving equipment and electricity is harnessed in many ways.

On a large dairy farm such as this, with thirty or more cows milking and with a total stock population of over seventy head, a large amount of water is needed. This water is supplied by an artesian well, the pumping outfit being of the automatic electric type which is located in a pit over the well. In this location it is safe from frost yet easily accessible at all times of the year. Water from the pressure tank is piped to the farm home, to the drinking cups for the cattle as well as outside watering troughs when needed and to the dairy.

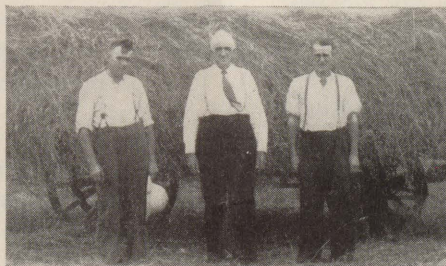
The dairy or milk-house also is of the very modern type. Milk is cooled by electric refrigeration in a 12 can insulated cooling tank and the average cost of operating the system is estimated at from \$2.00 to \$2.50 a month. Milking is done by machine, the installation having been in use for twelve years. The home farm has a contract to ship 8 cans of milk daily to one of the large Montreal milk distributors while Stanley has a 4 can contract.

Highlights of The Farming Program

As is logical in this type of farming, the cropping plan followed is one best suited to the dairy specialty. A six year



The farm home

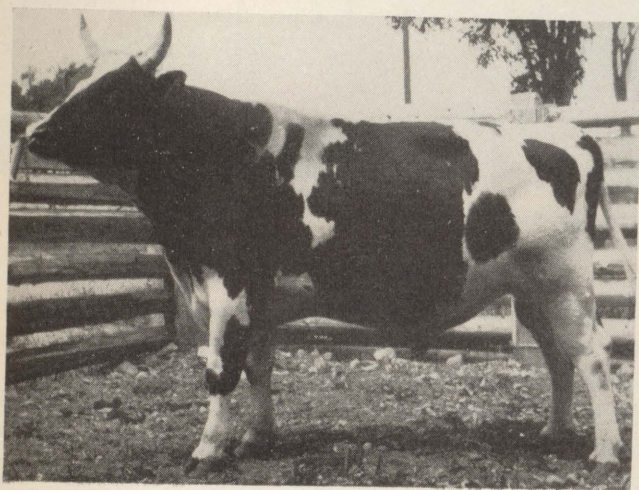


Stanley, left, takes time to pose with his father and brother.



The dairy barn. Not modern, but serviceable. Note gasoline pump.

rotation is being followed, the main crops being silage corn, oats and hay. Usually from 2,000 to 3,000 bushels of oats are harvested and from 120 to 150 tons of hay. The two silos, 14 by 28 and 14 by 35 ft. respectively, have a capacity of about 175 tons of ensilage. Besides the permanent pasture land of about 20 acres there is set aside each year a sufficient area of rotational grass land to supply the herd with the necessary pasture during the summer months. This year, however, the Lachute district is suffering from extremely dry weather conditions and the feed problem during the coming winter will be acute on many farms.



The herd sire

The land on this farm is slightly rolling and the soil is a deep, fertile clay, though not excessively heavy. Another of the outstanding things found on the farm is the fact that, early in his farming career, Mr. Rodger installed tile drains in about 25 acres of the lower lying areas of the farm. The fact that, even today, very few other farmers have adopted this very effective and profitable method of permanent drainage for their wet fields is proof of Mr. Rodger's good judgment and foresight. The tile on this farm were all installed by hand and they are still working well.

The fact that Stanley's farm adjoins the home farm makes possible many economies in management. For instance, the tractor which has been in use on these farms for a number of years does most of the heavy tillage work on both farms. Horses also are used and the breeding of horses is a strong side-line with both father and sons. Co-operation in the use of bulls also is regular procedure between these farms. The herd sire on the home farm at present is an imported bull, Thornhill Renewer, a double A bull which has been on the farm since 1938. The heifers sired by this bull are now being bred to the bull on Stanley's farm, thus permitting the prolonged use of the old bull for the older cows of both herds.

Today one hears much of the difficulties faced by farmers. It is true that there is much that is not favourable, but when we examine what is being accomplished by Mr. Rodger and others in our better farmed communities, we must admit that better methods and management still can solve the problems of many.

RECENT LIVESTOCK CLUB ACTIVITIES

The many live stock breeder associations in Canada and particularly the dairy breed associations are well organised with district and provincial clubs. These clubs have a very useful educational, if not actually a citizenship value. Some of the local or district clubs are not as active as they could be, but the more active and especially the provincial clubs exert an influence and create an incentive beyond the interests of any single breed.

War Effort Auctions

Probably the most significant of the recent events that could be cited to illustrate the spirit of the breeders in their promotional endeavours would be the War Effort Calf Auctions conducted by the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Breeders and the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders Association in the month of May at Brampton and Oakville, Ontario. One hundred and one registered Holstein calves realized \$11,000 and ten registered Ayrshire calves realized \$1590, the entire proceeds without any deduction but actually with substantial additions to be forwarded to the Holstein and Ayrshire Breeders associations in Great Britain to be used for war relief. There are instances too numerous to mention of similar individual efforts on the part of these two and the other dairy breed associations, usually conducted in the form of a raffle on a donated calf at the time of the annual field day or picnic.

Although these two calf auctions were held in the Province of Ontario, the Quebec breeders actively participated in respect to both the donation and purchase of calves.

Field Days

The provincial clubs of the various breeds usually terminate their activities of the year by organizing a field day or picnic in the early part of the summer at the home of some prominent breeder or institution. The programmes are of both a social and an educational nature and exert a good measure of local interest.

The Provincial Ayrshire Club held its meeting this year on Saturday, June 21, at the Dairy School at St. Hyacinthe, where the Prime Minister, the Honourable Mr. Godbout, addressed a gathering, according to one reporter, of 2,000 people. The Ayrshire herd of the Dairy School, which is in charge of the Director, Mr. S. J. Chagnon, is one of the largest and most prominent in the province, with not only a provincial but also a national and international reputation. A tour of inspection with explanations of the pastures and other crops, as well as the animals in the herd and the herd sires, constituted a unique and instructive part of the programme.

A great amount of interest was taken by a large number of contestants in the classes of cows, two year olds, and calves that were selected from the herd for judging competitions and breed type demonstrations.



At the Ayreshire Field Day at Ste. Hyacinthe.

Jersey Breeders Meet at Sweetsburg

The Provincial Jersey Cattle Club held its field day at the beautiful Windybrook farm home of Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Mackie, on the same date at Sweetsburg. Although the Jersey cattle breeders, through the efforts of their field representative, Mr. W. T. Hunter, had some weeks previously held a field day in the St. Hyacinthe district, there were a large number of people present to follow the programme and to inspect Mr. Mackie's outstanding herd of Jerseys. The type demonstrations at the Jersey field day were somewhat different in character than usual. Quite recently the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club has adopted a system of herd classification. This system of classification is done entirely, or almost entirely, on the basis of type of animal. The individual cows of milking age and any bulls over 15 months of age are classified into six separate classes as follows: excellent, very good, good plus, good, fair and poor. This classification is particularly useful in combination with the results of our present system of Record of Performance. When, for instance, a cow has made a creditable milk and butterfat record in the R.O.P. and is classified on the basis of her individuality and type as either an excellent or very good or even a good plus cow, it can reasonably be assumed that the balance between production and type signifies the individual as of high-ranking merit. Mr. Mackie's herd had been classified some few days previous to the field day and a type demonstration was conducted by presenting groups of three or four cows that had in the classification of the herd fallen into the classes excellent, very good, good plus and good. No samples of the two lower classes had been found in this herd. Nevertheless, the groups of cows in the upper classes served as excellent material with which to demonstrate Jersey breed type, but more particularly these groups of classified cows served to illustrate the kind of cow that falls within the different classes in the Jersey system of herd classification.

Holstein Field Day

The Provincial Holstein field day was held on the last day of June at the Nicolet Seminary at which place is located also the Regional Agricultural School at Nicolet, Quebec. A large crowd of Holstein breeders and their friends gathered to witness herd classification as it is done by the Holstein-Friesian breeders. Although the names of the different classes under the system of classification of Holsteins are not the same as they are with Jerseys, the plan has much in common and is likely to produce similar results. The Holstein breeders classify their cows into five classes called gold medal, excellent, good, fair and poor.

The demonstration on this particular occasion was conducted by Mr. C. Goodhue, assisted by Messrs. Charbonneau, Lajoie and Caron, in the spacious grounds of the Nicolet Seminary. An explanation of what herd classification involves was given, and twelve cows were assembled upon which those present were given an opportunity to try their hand. The twelve Holstein cows were afterwards officially classified and detailed reasons given, which proved very instructive to those present.

Millfeed prices reduced

The recent announcement of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board that wholesale prices of bran, shorts and middlings will be reduced by \$3.00 per ton throughout Canada should mean a lot to Canadian farmers, particularly those who, on account of the prolonged dry weather, have been forced to supplement normal pasturage with millfeeds.

The reduction will be in force for a limited time, and applies on both mixed and straight carlots. It is definitely an emergency measure to meet prevailing circumstances. Adequate supplies of millfeeds will be made available to Canadian users at the new prices.

Pickling Time

by Myrtle Hayward

NOW-A-DAYS, with so many outside activities, the homemaker is looking for recipes that require relatively little labor, so that she can devote more time and energy to her chosen sphere of war work.

It is a patriotic duty to see that no food is wasted, and here are methods of using a variety of garden produce. The fruits and vegetables from one's superabundant supplies are just what are needed to make pickles and relishes of appetizing flavor.

Equipment

For convenience in working, certain equipment is recommended. For instance, such utensils as a sharp stainless steel knife, a cutting board, a wooden spoon or ladle, porcelain lined or safe enamel-ware cooking pans, and glass jars or earthen-ware crocks in which to store the finished products, will be found useful. Standardized measuring spoons and cups are indicated, also level measurements. Either granulated or brown sugar may be used. Of course, maple sugar is delicious, and if not needed for other purposes will make its own distinctive contribution.

An easily prepared pickle

A recipe using chopped vegetables, cooked in a prepared vinegar, is given here. It may be called Chili Sauce, or Rummage Pickle, or Mexican Relish, or it may go under any name one cares to give it. When one has worked out an original recipe and the product is highly pleasing, it is rather fun to give it an original name. Satisfactory proportions call for five or six quarts of mixed vegetables and a quart of prepared vinegar. These are cooked together until evaporation has produced the desired consistency. Some people boil the combined chopped vegetables until they are tender, then the sweetened and spiced vinegar is added and all are cooked until the mixture is thick. This is where the wooden spoon or ladle comes in, for the mixture needs to be stirred to prevent burning.



It goes without saying that a variety of vegetables are used, — tomatoes, onions, celery, cucumbers, cabbage, sweet peppers, — sometimes sour apples or raisins are added too.

Pickling vinegar

To a quart of vinegar, add from one-quarter cup to two cups of sugar, according to sweetness desired, and about one ounce of mixed whole spice. The spice, tied in a bag, may be cooked with the vegetables, and removed when the pickles are sufficiently seasoned. Sometimes, when a dark color is wanted, proper amounts of ground spice are used. To a quart of vinegar the following will be found satisfactory, — one-half to one tablespoon of cinnamon, one-quarter to one-half tablespoon of cloves or allspice, and one-third to one tablespoon of ginger. The beauty of it all is that the vinegar can be sweetened and spiced to suit the taste.

Chili Sauce

25 large ripe tomatoes	1 teaspoon celery seed if desired
12 large sour apples	5 cups brown sugar
1 bunch celery	6 cups vinegar
2 green sweet peppers	4 tablespoons salt
2 red sweet peppers	1/2 teaspoon cinnamon
12 medium onions	1/2 teaspoon nutmeg
	dash cayenne

Remove the cores and seeds from the peppers. Prepare the other vegetables, and chop all very fine. Make a sauce of the other ingredients, add the chopped vegetables, and boil until thick. This makes ten or twelve pints, costing about 10 or 15 cents per pint. If desired, one and one-half ounces of whole mixed spice (in a muslin bag) may be used instead of the ground spice.

A Popular Pickle

Here is a pickle, easily made, inexpensive, and popular with most people. The only vegetables required are green tomatoes and large onions. Of course, one can add shreds of red sweet pepper for garnishing purposes.

Use one peck of green tomatoes and one dozen large onions. Slice them thinly and place in alternate layers. Sprinkle each layer very sparingly with salt. (2/3 cup salt to each gallon of sliced vegetables). Let stand over night, preferably under slight pressure. In the morning, drain thoroughly, taking care to press out all superfluous liquid. Cover the vegetables with water and one cup of vinegar, cook until tender but do not let the vegetables break up. Drain off the liquid. In the meantime, prepare a pickling vinegar by cooking together one quart of vinegar, three cups of brown sugar, and one or two ounces of whole pickling spice. Scald in it the drained tomato and onion; pack into jars.

(Continued on page 20)



THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES PAGE

*A section devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

Convention Hears Stirring Addresses

by M. E. McCurdy

FOLLOWING an expression of the welcome of MacDonald College to the twenty-eighth annual Convention of Quebec Women's Institutes Dean Britain launched into a description of the educational movement in Canada in which over 100,000 people are enrolled in study groups in discussion of problems affecting the country.

The Farm Radio Forum, a recently tried experiment, is an example of a modern technique which would enable rural people to pool their problems and cope with them to the general benefit.

The tendency to believe in what is most comfortable to believe was scored by Dr. Brittain. The prevailing ignorance, apathy and inertia came in from strong censure. The most dangerous fifth columnist is the man or woman who has lost faith in democracy. The principles of democracy should be taught according to an educational plan by which intellect might be reached and persuaded — a more difficult task than regimentation by force. The ideals of democracy will not prevail of themselves, but must be supported by sacrifices and the fulfillment of duties, Dr. Brittain believed.

A.C.C.W. President's Message

Mrs. Watt anticipated the end of the war in her address on the topic: "When Peace Comes". It was not a very cheerful picture she painted of a post-war world, but she urged the necessity of keeping ourselves cheerful, while facing it. Woman's place in the world would be an uncertain one, she stated, unless she grappled with the problems which are sure to exist in a war-torn world.

In Mrs. Watt's opinion woman's place in the state to-day is worse than it was twenty years ago, largely because she has evaded the more serious responsibilities of citizenship. Accepting the role of party politician woman has avoided standing for election herself. Only a few are in the law-making chambers of the world. "It is a man-made world," she said, "but do we want a man-made peace?" Peace will find broken homes and families and impoverished states. To preserve her place as wife and mother woman must face these problems and all they involve.

The youth problem, the speaker continued, which would inevitably follow the war, must be faced by women, who must see that there will be a place for youth in the new social order, with something of ambition, pleasure, a career and an absorbing interest in their lives.

High School Principal Addresses Convention

"The Centre of Woman's Life" was the subject of an address by Miss C. I. Mackenzie, B.A., Principal of Montreal High School. In a humorous yet realistic manner Miss Mackenzie depicted the development in a girl's life from early childhood with its winning ways in which the appeal of sex is already visible, and is used to help in getting her own way, to the years of adolescent girlhood. Two types emerge as this period is reached, Miss Mackenzie explained, the one with an accentuated ego which values life in terms of possible personal gain and selfish happiness, the other more altruistic and thoughtful of the rights of others.

The necessity of early training to secure a normal, healthy-minded child was stressed by the speaker.

Dr. Lamb Stresses Health Education

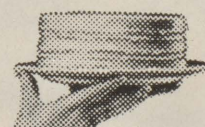
In a remarkable and vigorous address Dr. A. S. Lamb, Physical Education Director, McGill University, described the health problem of Canada. The chief pursuit of life, Dr. Lamb said, was happiness, and there can be no happiness where there is not health. Canada's most urgent problem to-day is the health of its people. Physical, mental, moral and social health are all one, he stated, and no one can be in perfect health unless all of these are in accord. To be out of health is to be wasteful of human resources.

Dr. Lamb gave arresting confirmation of his statements in cold facts and statistics dealing with disease in Canada. Seventy thousand children died under one year old between the years 1931-1935; ten thousand more than the Canadian

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IF IT'S "OGILVIE" — IT'S GOOD

youths killed in the First Great War in the same length of time. Fifty-five children die every day in Canada, and three mothers every twenty-four hours.

He told of the ravages made in the last war through tuberculosis, of which there are still thousands of cases in Canada. Diphtheria and kindred diseases take heavy toll in the course of a year.

The backbone of prevention and the first great line of defence, Dr. Lamb went on, is education in public health. He asked the Institutes to concentrate on a wider use of health services, and to do all possible to educate along the lines of public health.

Senator Cairine Wilson Challenges Women

Senator Cairine Wilson was the last guest speaker of the Convention, her topic striking a chord of harmony with that of Mrs. Watt, in the opening session. Hon. Mrs. Wilson spoke primarily to rural women of their place in Canada's future. Nature's work of reconstruction must be supplemented and emulated by women, she said, and plans must be made for the New Order before war is over or this New Order may be looked for in vain. As new trees must be planted to replace those of a former growth so provision and preparation must be made for the next generation.

Could women have prevented Nazidom if they had been alive to its threatening dangers? asked Mrs. Wilson. According to Ruskin they could, and it is perhaps a compliment to womanhood, she said, that the first action of dictators has been to deprive them of their standing in the life of totalitarian countries. Another significant fact is the closing of the schools in these countries, thus lowering the standard of education. "It is the dreams of childhood which will reconstruct the world", said Mrs. Wilson.

The responsibilities of democracy are boundless and do not end with elections, she assured her audience, but should be made living things. If women do not wish to realize what it would mean to lose them, to change liberty for slavery of mind, body and soul, they must get together to prevent war.

PARENTS AND CHILDREN

by Mary Avison

This column will welcome comments or questions on the problems it deals with, or on others that arise in every normal home.

"UNITED, WE STAND — "

"Aw gee, why do I have to go to bed so early! All the other kids" . . . etc. etc.

"Oh mother, why can't I wear silk stockings! All the other girls" . . . etc.

"I don't see why I can't go to the show! All the rest of the gang go every week . . . "

Parents can multiply instances like those above and most of us feel sure that our children's "all" is not very accurate. But, nevertheless, we frequently find such arguments difficult to cope with, without appearing to our family unfair or old-fashioned or unsympathetic. What can we do about it?

If only we would get together as parents, learn from one another what standards we agree on, what we think reasonable with regard to our children's demands and then stick together in insisting on them, life would be much easier and simpler for all concerned. To know that Mrs. S. and Mrs. J. expect their daughters in at 9.00 P.M., makes it easier for Mrs. P. to insist that her Marjorie be home at nine — and easier for Marjorie too; then she need not feel that she is breaking up the party or being a sissy when she says: "I have to go home now." It means so much to a youngster to be like the crowd and not 'queer', or coddled, or odd, whether it be a matter of where she can go, or what she can wear, how often he can go to a movie, or how late he can stay out after dark.

Do I hear a murmur that Mrs. F. and Mrs. G. just wouldn't agree with the rest of us, that we couldn't expect Mrs. Q.'s children to be in at night, or to be disciplined as we wish ours to be? To begin with, don't hope or try for 100% co-operation. It is surprising how small a group can be effective if all work together and come to understand and trust one another. Watch your own children and discover that this is true even among nine and ten year olds.

(Continued on page 19)

REGIONAL CONFERENCE PLANNED

A Regional Conference of American and Canadian members and friends of the Associated Country Women of the World is to be held at Ottawa on September 3-10, 1941, with official headquarters at the Chateau Laurier.

The growing practice of having a general theme at such gatherings is being followed at this Conference, the discussions to centre around the subject: "Women's Part in the Defence of the Western Hemisphere", branching out into such topics as: Food Problems; Women's Part in Making Democracy Work; Utilizing and Conserving Natural Resources; The Economic Strain of the

War; The Future Needs of the Youth of To-day; Agriculture in the New World; Women at the Peace Table.

The Conference is being arranged by Mrs. Alfred Watt, President of the A.C.W.W., and invitations are extended to the Women's Institutes and all rural women's organizations throughout North America.

The contacts made by Mrs. Watt in her work thoroughly fit her for this great task, and will secure for her co-operation which will no doubt result in a better understanding of the countries represented.



DESIGNS FOR LEARNING

*"Travel opens the mind; but so does print;
and print is the cheapest mind opener
there is, and the best."*

— John Cotton Dana.

The Community Schools of 1941

Last year with one school per county some of the schoolhouses were crowded beyond normal. To prevent overcrowding this year there are going to be two schools in three of the counties. In Compton County at Bury and Sawyerville; Richmond County at Richmond and Asbestos; Stanstead County at Ayer's Cliff and Stanstead. Sherbrooke will have one school at Lennoxville as usual.

How to Get to the Schools

Last fall a lot of people wanted to attend the Community Schools, but couldn't find means of getting there. Asbestos and Danville solved that problem neatly by hiring a bus. Forty-one people travelled back and forth in it. This year due to the gasoline situation there will likely be similar difficulties, and probably more so. Every car that travels to a school should be filled to capacity in order to save gasoline and car wear. People with spare places in their cars should get together with their friends and take one car instead of two. People with no means of transportation should work out schemes with their neighbours to fill the cars in the district or to hire buses.

What Happens at the Schools?

Though most of the counties are having two schools this fall, county unity will be preserved by having joint meetings of the schools. One of the best things the schools did last year was to create this feeling of 'county unity'. They were one of the few places where people could meet on a common ground — there were no racial, religious, or political barriers. The first, middle, and last meetings will see the people in each county coming together for special sessions with guest speakers, forums, entertainment, movies and folk dancing. Registration for all the schools will take place on the first night.

Courses

Several courses will be given in general in all the schools. These will be in Motor Mechanics, Sewing, Home-nursing, Farm Problems, and Public Affairs. Courses on Musical Appreciation and Family Relations are being planned for the Stanstead School; Photography, Choral Singing, and Community Leadership for Sawyerville; Popular Mechanics and Psychology at Bury; Glove Making at Ayer's Cliff; and other courses in the process of preparation.

The Opening Meetings:

COMPTON COUNTY at BURY, MONDAY,
SEPTEMBER 15

STANSTEAD COUNTY at STANSTEAD, TUES-
DAY, SEPTEMBER 16

SHERBROOKE COUNTY at LENNOXVILLE,
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17

RICHMOND COUNTY at RICHMOND, THURS-
DAY, SEPTEMBER 18

AT 7.45 IN THE EVENING

Red Cross Cooperation

In most of the community School districts the various Red Cross heads have agreed to sponsor the sewing course. The sewing taught will be of benefit to Red Cross work. The classes will be well organized and the sewing of a definite part of a garment will be gone into every evening. By the end of the course each person will have finished a child's coat or a pair of pyjamas.

Farm Radio Forum Classes

Farm courses planned at the present date are on the questions of marketing and cooperatives. The great interest shown by the radio forums of last winter points to successful courses for this fall in the schools. The courses will be integrated with the new series of radio broadcasts which will begin towards the end of the schools. There will also be ample opportunity to learn how to conduct a Farm Forum in your community.

What It Costs to Come

The fees are the same as they were last year. They are one dollar per person for the whole time. Family tickets may be had at \$2.50 per family, regardless of size.

Send For Booklet

Write for the free large booklet on the Community Schools. It contains full details about all the schools.

Use The Following Form:

R. Alex Sim, Rural Adult Education Service,
Lennoxville, Que.

I am interested in attending the Community School in my district. Please send me booklet about them.

Name

Address

I want to attend the School at

CAMP MACDONALD

To provide a place for country people to relax, and to neighbour; to create an opportunity for all the members of the adult education family in the Eastern Townships to meet and exchange ideas was the express purpose of Camp Macdonald.

The Camp was organized and promoted by the Rural Adult Education Service of Macdonald College in conjunction with the Community Schools, the Farm Radio Forums, and the Libraries of the area. It was a weekend affair beginning with a basket lunch on Saturday, August 9th, and continuing until Tuesday morning. Located at the well-known site at Cedar Lodge on Lake Memphremagog, the camp had every possible advantage from the standpoint of natural beauty, equipment, and accommodation.

The program at Camp Macdonald attempted to use the various adult education techniques: talks, followed by discussion; panel discussions, skits demonstrating a point; group games; and community singing.

Camp Macdonald was a pioneer venture. It brought adults of the Townships together to make plans for their continuing education, to explore through living together in camp, new relationships with people. It should go far in building a solid foundation for the adult education program in Quebec.

TRAVELLING LIBRARY NOTES

The Travelling Libraries have now completed the first year in their new quarters at Macdonald College. Over thirty Libraries have been sent to places which have not taken advantage of this service before.

Pontiac County has shown a lively interest in this Department during the past year, Shawville alone having had eight Travelling Libraries, five of them going to schools, and three to adult reading groups. Boxes have also been shipped to points as far afield as Cornerbrook, in Newfoundland and Val d'Or, Perron, and Bourlamaque, in the northern part of the Province of Quebec.

Teachers have been urged to apply early in the autumn in order to obtain the best selection of books for their class-rooms, and many are doing so. Applications have been received for twelve school Libraries to be sent out as soon as school re-opens in September. Also, a request has come for one of our Travelling Libraries to be used in an evacuated English school in the Laurentians.

At their Convention, held recently at Macdonald College, the Women's Institutes of this Province showed a keen interest in the collection of juvenile literature. Rural teachers should get in touch with their local Institute to consider obtaining a Travelling Library for the school. A large number of new books in the children's department have already been added, and further large increases will be made before school opens.

(Continued from page 17)

It is a small group that set the standard among them; the majority follow. They know, too, how to deal with the few who don't "play the game". They can turn the cry-baby, the bully, the cheater, into an outsider who counts for much less than we, apprehensively, expect. Take a leaf from their book.

The autumn is a good time to start a parent study group and much material is available to aid in planning a program (see below). But whether or not you form an organized group in your community, be aware of the need for co-operation and joint action at certain points, and make a start with those most essential and most likely to be of value to you and your children.

From such parent co-operation, other results may develop affecting not only our handling of our children's problems, but also our opportunity of providing for their needs. One group undertook the promotion and supervision of a much-needed playground, another of a small kindergarten. A group that studied nutrition found effective ways of persuading their merchants to carry new health foods of which they had become aware. Because there were enough of them they could assure the merchant of a sufficient market to justify his laying in a stock. With new products, resulting from scientific research, constantly coming on the market, it is *our* responsibility to see that there is a demand in our communities and that they are made available for our families.

SUGGESTIONS for Parents Study Groups:—

The Parents Magazine: monthly article with discussion outline. 1941-42 Program should be available soon.

Blatz & Bott: Parents and the Pre-School Child.

Anderson: Happy Childhood.

Taylor: The Adolescent.

Child Study Association: Guidance of Childhood and Youth.

MOVING NOTICE

It is with great regret that we announce that the offices of the Rural Adult Education Service will be moved from Lennoxville to Sherbrooke. Due to the expanding nature of the work new offices had to be secured and it was impossible to find suitable ones for rent in Lennoxville. Places are extremely hard to find these days. We were therefore forced to secure a place in Sherbrooke, at William and Montreal streets. We hope all our friends will be sure to visit us in our new place, and extend an invitation for all to come. We expect to be there at the end of August.

MACDONALD COLLEGE STUDY KITS

A list of valuable study outlines, with prices, may be had by writing to the Macdonald College Journal, Macdonald College, P. Q.

(Continued from page 15)

Fruit Catsup

Use the fruit pulp left from making jelly, — apple, cranberry, grape, or what have you. To the pulp add a bit of water, let the moistened pulp boil up, then put it through a strainer. Usually the appearance can be improved by the use of red or yellow food coloring. Cranberry or currant pulp will have color enough in itself.

2½ pounds strained fruit pulp
1¼ pounds sugar
½ pint vinegar
1 teaspoon salt
½ ounce whole spice

Boil the mixture until quite thick, or until about half its original volume. This makes around two pints, at a cost of somewhere near \$.08 a pint or less.

Pickles de Luxe

Now for some fruit pickles that are very fine but not necessarily expensive. They are easily made. The method is similar to canning by the open kettle method.

Prepare a pickling vinegar and cook the prepared fruit in it. That's all there is to it. A shallow pan is preferable to a deep saucepan, then all the fruit floats on the top of the hot vinegar and so maintains its original shape.

Amounts to Use

Put a quart of vinegar into a saucepan, to it add two to four pounds of granulated sugar, and three-quarters of a cup of whole mixed pickling spice (of course, tied loosely in a muslin bag). Two tablespoons of shredded sweet red pepper make an attractive garnish, which also is cooked in the vinegar. This will be enough vinegar for eight pounds of fruit. Remove the skin from free-stone peaches, cut them in halves, take out the stones. Cook the peach halves in the sweetened and spiced vinegar taking care that no rapid boiling occurs or the fruit may break up into a kind of sauce. When the peaches are sufficiently tender put them carefully into prepared jars, add the garnish. To the jars filled with fruit add hot vinegar until the jar overflows and see that there are no empty spaces.

Another way to make this pickle is to boil the vinegar, sugar and spice together. Pack the prepared peaches into sterilized jars, fill to overflowing with the hot vinegar. Adjust the covers, and steam until the peaches are tender, — done either in the oven or in the hot water bath.

If carefully packed, ten peach halves will fill a pint jar.

Other Fruits

Pears and apples are peeled, cut into halves or quarters, and the cores removed. Crabapples are thoroughly washed, and the blossom end taken out. Usually they are not peeled and the long stems are left on. It is wise to prick the skin of crabapples and plums with a needle to prevent bursting during cooking.

Pickled Small Fruits

Other favorites among fruit relishes are spiced currants, gooseberries and cherries. General proportions are: five pounds of fruit, four pounds of sugar, one pint of vinegar, two tablespoons of ground cinnamon, one to two tablespoons of ground cloves. The fruit is washed and prepared

for cooking. The vinegar and sugar are heated, and skimmed if necessary. The fruit is added to the sweetened vinegar and cooked slowly until the consistency of preserves. It may take an hour and a half to cook. The spices are added towards the end of the cooking period.

Sealing the Pickles

The jars are first washed thoroughly in warm soapy water, rinsed in hot water, then filled to overflowing with boiling water. Empty each jar only as it is needed, and let the rest of the jars remain filled with water. In this way the air is excluded and with it the microorganisms that will not be wanted in the pickles during storage.

The acid of the vinegar together with the high spice content act as preservatives, so it is not essential that the jars be absolutely airtight. When the cover is placed and the clamps adjusted, very quickly invert each jar and dip it into melted paraffine. Dip it deep enough for the wax to cover the junction of the cover with the jar. As it hardens the wax acts as a seal. The writer has found this to be a safe, neat and easy way to seal the jars.

Serve by Conserving

On the shoulders of the nation's housewives rests the responsibility of making sure that needless waste does not hamper the war effort on the home front. "Serve by conserving" should be the motto of the housewife in wartime. Almost five million dollars worth of Canadian commercially canned fruits and vegetables are going to Britain this year, and Canadian women can see to it that no shortages occur by canning all available fruit and vegetables and allowing none to go to waste. Lack of rainfall has reduced the early-ripening crops, and the most efficient use must be made of the fruits and vegetables coming on the market in the months ahead.

Ample supplies of sugar are available for preserving, and householders will be doing a service to themselves and the country if they make use of it to preserve as much as possible of available fruit and vegetables. There is no shortage of glass jars, but housewives who cannot use all the jars they have on hand are asked to share them with their neighbours. Wax should be used for sealing rather than the usual zinc rings, for zinc is needed for munitions. Any old zinc rings that are lying around the house should be turned in to your local salvage committee.

Annual Meeting of the Quebec Pomological Society

The annual Summer meeting of the Quebec Pomological and Fruit Growing Society will be held this year at the model orchard at Frelighsburg on August 27th.

THE QUESTION BOX

Have you any problems that are bothering you? This column is at your disposal. Address your questions to the Editor, Macdonald College, P.Q.

Question: Are vitamins destroyed when vegetables are canned at home? Are commercially canned vegetables higher in vitamin content than these canned at home?

Mrs. R. H.

Answer: Some vitamins are destroyed by canning and others are not. On the basis of many tests of commercial canned foods, losses of the pro-vitamin A are usually insignificant. Vitamin B₁ is partly destroyed at the temperatures used but vitamin B₂ is not destroyed. The latter would be destroyed if the canned material is exposed to the light in glass jars.

Canned peas are an especially good source of vitamin B₂. Commercially canned strained vegetables used in baby feeding, have been found to remain

Vitamin C is most readily destroyed and in general home canned vegetables contain little or none of it with the possible exception where pressure cooking methods are employed. Commercial Canneries employ special processes which retain a considerable amount of vitamin C. Canned tomatoes are a good example of this. On the other hand, tomatoes canned by household methods may have lost the greater part of the vitamin C.

The effect of canning upon the nutritive quality of fruits and vegetables is probably similar to that of long cooking in excess water. The consumption of the canning liquors is essential to conserve the food value that they contain. The total loss of vitamin C in canned vegetables may vary from 60% to 90% when the liquor is discarded. Household canning is likely to result in more destruction of vitamin C than factory canning because the former does not include sufficiently complete exhausting of air before sealing and processing the container.

Question: How should I overcome stiffness in growing pigs?

P. D., Ottawa.

Answer: Usually pigs do not suffer from stiff joints at this time of year. This is due to the fact that they are often outside and exposed to sunlight. Pigs which are gaining normally and are confined, however, may require either fresh and green alfalfa or clover hay, or the addition of fish oils, such as cod liver oil, either in the natural form or as fortified products. Such oils are available and sold in most districts.

To Do or Neglect Means Danger

There is but one efficient way to deal with fires. That way is prevention. Play safe. Look to the old chimney. Is it sound? Is it clean? How about the match box? Is it above the reach of some toddling youngster? Where are the hot ashes dumped? Does the stove overheat? No one is guilty, in your home, of starting the morning fire with gasoline. And, of course, you never think of pouring kerosene on a low fire to start it quickly. If you do any of these things or neglect any of them you are likely to suffer some terrible loss.

It would not be so bad if the careless ones were the only sufferers. But stop a moment and ask yourself, "Am I endangering my wife, my children, my friends by my neglect and carelessness toward preventing fire?"

During the six months, January to June 1941, the total production of butter amounted to 20,162,554 (27,341,735) lbs., showing an increase of 6.7%. The cheese production has reached 10,769,338 (8,209,104) lbs., and is 31.2% ahead that of the corresponding period in 194.

During the month of June 1941, 633 factories produced butter, 363 produced cheese and 120 combined factories made butter and cheese.



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The amount of soil fertility lost to the farm by the sale of different crops varies greatly. Hay is one of the most exhausting crops. If it is sold, practically the entire crop leaves the farm; carrying from it large quantities of plant food which is generally sold at a low price per pound. It is usually best to sell it, not as hay, but as a manufactured article, as meat or milk for example.

STRIPPINGS

by Gordon W. Geddes

At least we can always break a drought in Quebec by starting haying. The trouble is we should have started sooner to get the rain when it might have done even more good. Then it might have finished in time to hay when we should. Still we needed the rain and it will lengthen the period before the hay begins to ripen.

This is the kind of weather that makes us wonder why we grow clover. It is so hard to cure that it often ends in poorer feed than good timothy. This year, though, we cocked some when it was pretty green and it came through a heavy rain in good condition. However that makes a lot of extra work which isn't so good now-a-days. That's the trouble with the tripod system too. About the safest way is into silage but that means lots of equipment and heavy work.

But if we do get some good clover hay, the cows always give us the reason for growing it. It sure makes them fill the milk pail and so does the second crop whether it is fed green, pastured, hayed or put in the silo. So I guess we'll have to keep on raising it and hoping for good weather. It's also one of those legumes that add nitrogen to the soil. We have to have the nitrogen and it's expensive to buy.

Having to save energy for the hay-field made me miss one of the organization meetings for the Community School and Radio Forums. I wanted to hear the plans for the Farm Problems course. Perhaps they could tell how to get the hay in and still go to the meeting. I didn't get much extra sleep by staying home because the cows got out and we had to get them in and fix the fence in the dark. I wouldn't be much help in a blackout. Of course we should have fixed it in daylight before the cows got out.

The Kingscroft Farmers' Club decided to discuss organization at their July meeting, especially the Federation of Agriculture. They asked the Rural Adult

Education Service at Lennoxville to send a speaker to explain the setup of the Federation in other provinces. Gordon Adamson obliged and did a fine job of it. After some discussion those present decided that Quebec ought to be in on the Federation. A resolution was passed to be forwarded to the Stanstead County Agricultural Society asking them to discuss the matter. They cover the county and could take the initiative in starting a county Federation. If other groups in the county and in other counties would follow the Club's lead we might get enough county federations started so that a provincial one would be formed and Quebec farmers would have a say in the policies advocated by the Federation.

Of course Gordon Adamson also spoke of the value of the Farm Radio Forums in airing farm problems and getting a solution worked out. There can be no doubt of that and then, if we were in the Federation, we might get those solutions into service. Once we had a Federation we could also study in the Forums how to make the organization work just as the child in school works at his arithmetic so will be good enough to take a turn in the school store.

As this is a bi-lingual club Maurice Hecht came along with Gordon. The French members all spoke English so he did not have to speak in French but contributed to the general discussion. He also got some subscriptions for the 'Mac' Journal from the French members. Just another example of the racial co-operation which is an every-day occurrence in the Club. That is another essential for a strong federation in Quebec, it must include both French and English farmers.

Remember when we tried to get American pork kept out of Canada? Now a strong market there is forcing the raising of prices here to keep our pork at home. Low prices down there a while ago resulted in a shortage just as it did up here. It's getting so one is apt to be called a Fifth Columnist if roast pork appears on the table very often.

Canadian Livestock Co-operative Meeting

The annual meeting of the Canadian Livestock Co-operative (Maritimes) held at Moncton on July 2nd and 3rd indicated the marked progress that the co-operative movement is making in the Maritimes. The character of the meeting furnished a complete answer to those who contend that farmers cannot handle their business. The meeting was well handled, the reports concise and business-like and the discussion active and to the point. The addresses given were of a uniformly high quality. The annual banquet was well attended and enthusiastically enjoyed.

The report of the Manager and of the Assistant Manager indicated a healthy financial position. The total volume of business done in a wholesale way at Moncton and Sydney is just short of a million dollars. The type of business at the two points is very different, as Moncton distribution is largely heavy goods such as flour and feeds, fertilizer and seeds, while the distribution at Sydney is more concerned with shelf goods for Consumers Co-operative Societies.

Of particular interest to our readers, in view of Dr. Swales' work on sheep parasites, is the report on the marketing of lambs. This activity, particularly in Nova Scotia, is going through the change of method from the old weight grading to rail grading and while this has had its problems it has already shown very definite beneficial effects, not the least of which has been the recognition of the need of improving the quality of lambs and of eliminating parasites, both internal and external, so that sheep and lambs can give maximum returns without loss through parasites. This effort to control and eliminate internal parasites resulted in the distribution of between thirty and forty thousand phenothiazine tablets in Nova Scotia alone this season, that is sufficient to treat between eight and nine thousand head.

The educational activities of the organization are largely centred in the Maritime Co-operator, an excellent pub-

lication which reflects the activities of Maritime co-operatives, as well as performing a useful service in co-operative education. In addition, there has been considerable local work, particularly at Moncton, and each locality has been doing a certain amount of educational work of one kind or another.

Macdonald College was represented at the meeting by Dean W. H. Brittain, who was present at the annual banquet in the capacity of guest speaker.

Efficient egg production comes through continuous removal of females that stop laying or which become light in weight because of general unthriftiness, disease or from some other cause. The entire flock should be handled during July and August to remove all birds which are not laying at that time.

Should cows be milked wet or dry? Let each one choose his way of milking, but in either case we want the result to be uncontaminated milk. Usually, the dry milking is to be preferred.

In many districts of Quebec, shade trees for live stock have practically disappeared.

Building a Single Chamber Septic Tank. Stencil No. 23, by Prof L. G. Heimpel, Agricultural Engineering Department, Macdonald College, Quebec. - 20 cents.

In this stencil, Prof. Heimpel explains the operation of a septic tank, tells where the tank should be placed, and gives details of the construction and sizes of a concrete tank with baffle boards. The sizes of tank necessary for each household are listed and drawings show how to lay out the disposal tile.



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Factories also at Preston and Toronto

Fall Rye for Early Pasture in Spring

Perhaps it may seem too soon to be talking about next spring's pastures at this time of the year when there is such a scarcity of feed, but that is what should be done to be assured of adequate pasturage throughout the year. Fall rye seeded as early as August 1st, may provide some late pasture, but it makes its best showing in the early spring. Seeded around September 1st, it should give excellent spring pasture at least two weeks earlier than other seeded pastures and will give the grass a chance to get well established, so as to carry the stock longer and well into the summer months.

At the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa,

fall rye seeded at two bushels per acre the first week in September was ready for grazing on May 18th in 1939, on May 14 in 1940, and on May 2, in 1941. It remained productive for about a month when used in rotation with other pasture. Fall rye land can be ploughed up around June 10th and corn, sudan grass or millet can be planted immediately in order to make full use of that area and provide additional forage for live stock. The recommended varieties of rye are Horton, Crown and Dakold. The latter variety is late and prostrate in habit of growth at first, but it furnishes good pasture later than the other varieties mentioned.



THE COLLEGE PAGE

News of the College — Staff, Students, Graduates

MACDONALD GRADUATES AT N.S.A.C.



The many friends of Mr. C. Eric Boulden will be pleased to learn of his appointment as principal of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College. Mr. Boulden has had a long and varied experience in agricultural work, which makes his appointment a particularly appropriate one. A graduate of the N.S.A.C. and of Macdonald College (B.S.A. '18), Eric first

received the appointment of Assistant in Animal Husbandry at the College, resigning a year later to become Supervisor of Vocational Agriculture, a position which he held for one year. He then became the owner of the Sunnyslope Farm at Windsor, N.S. In the following years, during which he became known as a successful farmer and breeder of pure-bred Jerseys, he was able to find time during the winter months to carry on various outside activities, including two periods as Principal of the Agricultural Extension School at Lawrencetown.

In 1926 he became District Agriculturist for Hants County, which position he held for several years, later occupying several positions with the headquarters staff at Truro, including Assistant Director of Extension and Superintendent of Agricultural Societies. During the last few years he has held the position of Provincial Animal Husbandman and Instructor in Animal Husbandry at the College.

He showed his versatility by doing all these jobs exceedingly well and retaining an active interest in his farm. His present promotion is particularly well-merited and his known teaching ability, organizing ability and genius for handling difficult situations, together with his keen interest in farming and farmers as well as in educational matters, make him an excellent man for this post.

Mr. Boulden is fortunate in having associated with him as Vice-Principal Mr. Kenneth Cox, formerly Provincial Agronomist and Professor of Field Husbandry at the College. Mr. Cox is a graduate of the N.S.A.C. and of the O.A.C. (B.S.A. '18). He later received the M.Sc. degree after a year spent at Macdonald College. Before going to Truro, he spent several years as Assistant to the Superintendent of the Experimental Farm at Nappan, where he had charge of work in Field Husbandry.



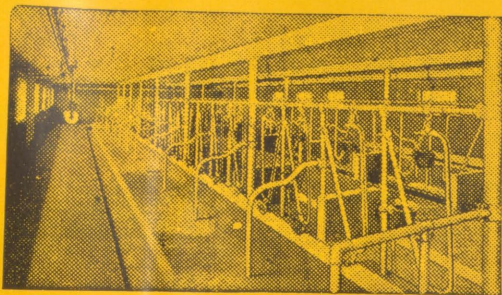
Mr. Cox represents a happy combination of the scientific and practical, and has shown his ability to apply his knowledge to the problems of Nova Scotia Agriculture. His gifts as a teacher and as a lecturer on farm topics are well-known and he enjoys to a marked degree the confidence of his colleagues and the farming public.

Nova Scotia Agricultural College enjoys the services of a particularly efficient and well-trained staff. It fills a real and important place in the Agricultural life of the Province. The Minister is to be congratulated on the appointment of two such well-qualified men to these high positions, and under their joint leadership the College can look forward to a period of new usefulness.

Miss Violet B. A. Ramsay, Lecturer in Primary Methods and Nature Study in the School for Teachers at Macdonald College, has been asked to become a member of the Advisory Council of "Canadian Nature". There are representatives from other Provinces on this Council.

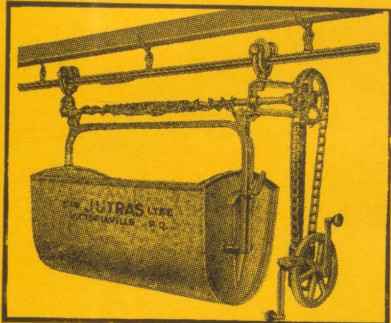
D. C. Dougall, '39 was reported missing after a flight over enemy territory on July 11th. It is now learned that he is a prisoner of war in Germany.

We regret to announce the death on active service of Joe Brissenden, who joined the R.C.A.F. in September 1939 after taking two years of degree course work.



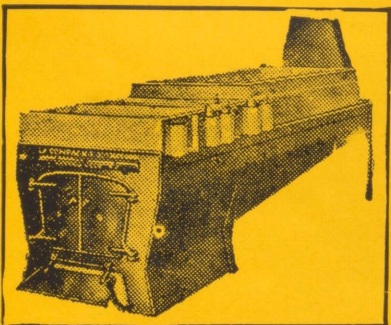
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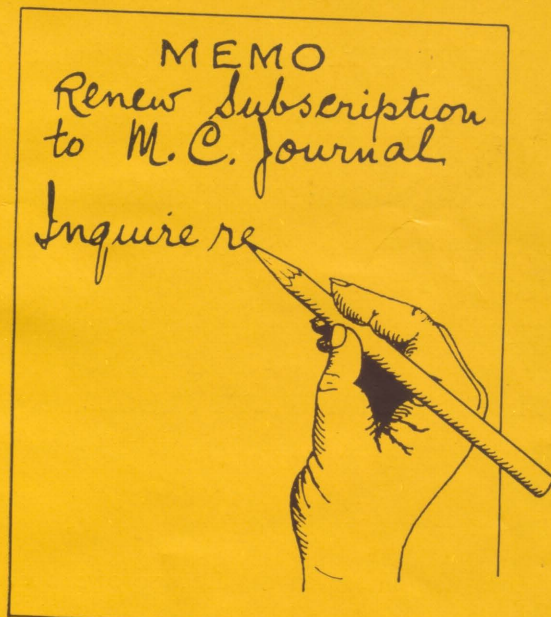
County Prov.

M.C.J. 6-41.

Canadian Poultry in South Africa

Two pens of Barred Rock pullets shipped in the Fall of 1940 from Canada to the Orange Free State, South Africa, set up a record for high production in spite of the long ocean trip. Their owner is South Africa recently reported that the birds arrived in excellent condition.

Four days after arrival, two pullets started to lay. In six days all were laying, and kept on laying. In the following 49 days the birds averaged 43 eggs each, or close to 90 per cent production. Hatchability was also exceptionally high. Recently inquiries for Canadian-bred birds have been received from Jamaica and Trinidad. The inquiry from Jamaica was for two pens; that from Trinidad for an unspecified number. The latter inquiry came as the result of a successful shipment from Canada two years ago.



The Macdonald College Journal, published in the interest of the Farm, the Home and the School, is now well established. The number of favourable comments coming from all districts where it is read have encouraged us to continue and improve our magazine.

Many subscriptions will expire with this issue unless they are renewed.

SEND IN YOUR RENEWAL NOW.

Mail one dollar for two years (or fifty cents for one year) to:

The Circulation Manager,
Macdonald College Journal,
Macdonald College, Que.

The Macdonald College Study Pamphlets

The Macdonald College Study Kits and the Canadian Farm Problems pamphlets may be ordered through the Journal.

These study outlines cover many fields of interest. They bring to their readers a realization of the problems facing agriculture, and offer some suggestions for dealing with them. A complete set will form a comprehensive reference library on the subjects discussed. Prices for the Study Kits are as follows:—

ANIMAL PRODUCTION SERIES: 5 outlines, 37 pages. With kit, 40c; without kit, 30c.

CROP PRODUCTION SERIES: 12 outlines, 85 pages. With kit, 80c; without kit, 70c.

POULTRY SERIES: 12 outlines, 98 pages. With kit, 85c; without kit, 75c.

NUTRITION SERIES: 6 outlines, 38 pages. With kit, 35c; without kit, 30c.

CO-OPERATION SERIES: 12 outlines, 96 pages. With kit, \$1.75; without kit, 75c.

RURAL LIFE SERIES: 6 outlines which may be obtained free by residents of the Province of Quebec by writing to Dr. W. P. Percival, Director of Protestant Education, Department of Education, Quebec, P.Q. This is prepared particularly for the use of secretaries of study groups or other organizations. This series may be purchased for 80c by non-residents of Quebec.

The CANADIAN FARM PROBLEMS pamphlets are 16 in number, and may be had for \$1.00 for the complete set. The titles are as follows:—

1. Are there too many farmers?
 2. Should Canada restrict the farming of sub-marginal land?
 3. Will increased production benefit the farmer?
 4. Should Canada encourage land settlement of immigrants?
 5. Can we improve our taxation system?
 6. How far will improved farm management methods help?
 7. What does the farmer need in the way of credit?
 8. Can the economic position of the farmer be improved through the medium of a government supported policy of research, experimentation and extension work?
 9. What can we hope to accomplish through Fairs and Exhibitions?
 10. Are government grading regulations and marketing services of value to the farmer?
 11. What are the conditions necessary for the efficient marketing of farm products?
 12. What can the farmer gain through organization?
 13. To what extent can co-operative organizations solve the economic problems of the farmer?
 14. Is any form of governmental control or regulation over the marketing of farm products necessary, desirable, or practicable for Canada?
 15. If some form of regulation is adopted, what should it be?
 16. What shall we do about it?
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